



Melissa Velez-Morales

From: Masser, Michelle
Sent: Tuesday, June 28, 2016 9:08 AM
To: Weigle, Trevor J.; Detoro, Fred
Cc: Harris, Laura; Melissa Velez-Morales
Subject: FW: Special Zika Virus Information UPDATE
Attachments: zika_protect_yourself_from_mosquito_bites.pdf; fs-outdoors.pdf; zika-transmission-infographic.pdf; fs-zika-basics.pdf; preg_areaswithzika.pdf; zika-pregnancytravel.pdf; Zika_Preparedness Slide Deck 06_24_2016 FINAL.pdf

FYI - CORRESPONDENCE

Michelle Masser
Township Clerk
Mount Olive Township
PO Box 450
204 Flanders Drakestown Road
Budd Lake, NJ 07828
clerk@mtolivetwp.org
973-691-0900 X7291

From: Fox, Russell [mailto:Russell.Fox@fema.dhs.gov]
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2016 1:46 PM
To: Fox, Russell <Russell.Fox@fema.dhs.gov>
Subject: Special Zika Virus Information UPDATE

All,

Please see the enclosed **FEMA Zika Preparedness Slide Deck and supporting CDC information sheets.**

In addition, last week, CDC released the [Draft Interim CDC Zika Response Plan \(CONUS and Hawaii\): Initial Response to Zika Virus Infection](#), dated June 2016. The plan outlines CDC's protocol for the initial response to local transmission of Zika by mosquitoes as well as guidance on surveillance, risk communication, blood safety, vector control, and prevention messages for people who live in, work in, or travel to an area with local Zika transmission.

CDC guidance to state and local jurisdictions recommends that Zika action plans be developed and updated to guide response activities through a phased, risk-based continuum. The continuum includes support for mosquito season preparedness and then progressive action in response to detection of:

- The first limited local transmission
- Widespread local and continuous transmission
- Widespread, multicounty, continuous transmission

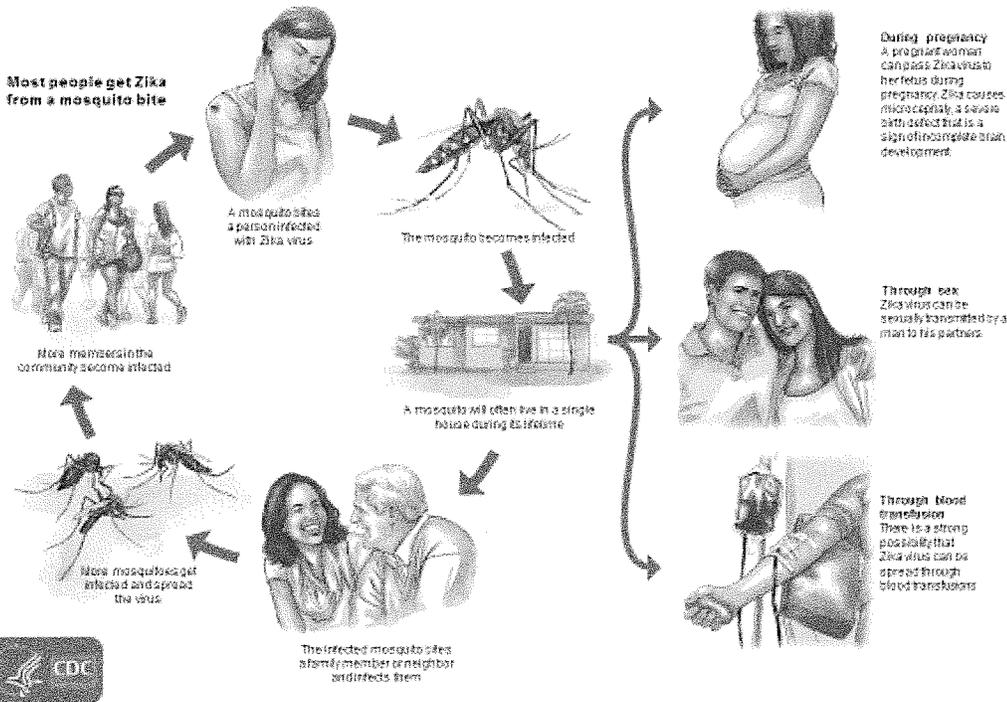
CDC is committed to supporting state, tribal, territory, and local efforts to prepare and respond to Zika. CDC is also committed to responding to travel-associated and sexually transmitted Zika cases reported in the United States before detection of the first case of local transmission of Zika virus by a mosquito.

The response activities outlined in this plan are based on currently available knowledge about Zika virus and its transmission. CDC will continue to update these activities, in consultation with state and local health officials, as more is learned about Zika virus.

For Pregnant Women

Information for ZIKA and Pregnant Women - Please see the following CDC Website:
<http://www.cdc.gov/zika/pregnancy/index.html>

PROTECT YOUR FAMILY AND COMMUNITY: HOW ZIKA SPREADS



Upcoming Zika Topic of the Week: Healthy Summer Travel



Consider the risk of Zika when making your summer vacation plans. If you are traveling to an area with Zika, be sure to follow CDC recommendations to stay healthy and safe. All travelers to areas with Zika should prevent mosquito bites. Because Zika during pregnancy can cause serious birth defects, pregnant women should not travel to areas with Zika. Zika can also be spread by a man to his sex partners, so travelers should use condoms if they have sex. Learn more about Zika and travel.



Topic: Say Goodbye to Mosquitoes at Home!

Control mosquitoes outside and inside your home. Learn more about [controlling mosquitoes](#).

Download the CDC Zika Widget for your website:

English: <http://www.cdc.gov/widgets/zika/index.html>

Spanish: <http://www.cdc.gov/widgets/zikaspanish/index.html>

Sample social media to help spread the word:

Facebook

It's Mosquito Control Awareness Week! Did you know there are lots of ways you can control mosquitoes in and around your home? Learn more! <http://go.usa.gov/xqXHG>

Protect yourself from mosquito bites! Wear an EPA-registered insect repellent with one of the following active ingredients: DEET, picaridin, IR3535, or oil of lemon eucalyptus or para-menthane-diol.

<http://go.usa.gov/xqX6W>

Twitter

It's Mosquito Control Awareness Week! Learn how to control mosquitoes that can spread viruses like #Zika. <http://go.usa.gov/xqXHG>

One of the best ways to protect yourself from mosquito bites is to wear an EPA-registered insect repellent.

<http://go.usa.gov/xqX6W>

Stay Connected

These social media messages are available so that you can share on your organization's social media accounts.

- Anyone concerned about sexual transmission of Zika can take steps to protect themselves and their partners. If you've recently traveled to an area with Zika and had symptoms of Zika, consider using condoms or not having sex for at least 6 months after symptoms started. If you haven't had any symptoms of Zika, consider using condoms or not having sex for at least 8 weeks after returning from travel. Learn more: <http://1.usa.gov/1OtacX8>
- Men w/ pregnant partners: If you recently traveled to area w/ [#Zika](#) you should use condoms during her pregnancy <http://1.usa.gov/1OtacX8>
- If you've recently traveled to an area with Zika and developed Zika symptoms during your travels or

within 2 weeks after returning, you should see your healthcare provider to see if you have Zika or another illness. This is especially important if you have a pregnant partner or are considering a pregnancy. Learn more: <http://1.usa.gov/1OtacX8>

- If you develop **#Zika** symptoms during travel or within 2 wks after returning, see a healthcare provider <http://1.usa.gov/1OtacX8>

Russell Fox
Branch Chief, Analysis and Integration
FEMA Region II/DHS
World Trade Center 1 (WTC1), 52nd Floor
New York, NY 10278
917-318-4859 Cell

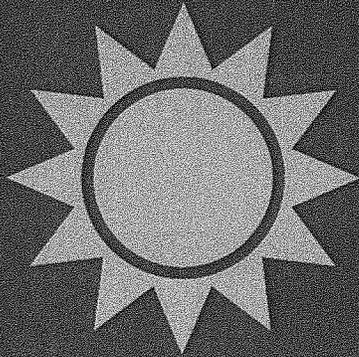
<http://www.fema.gov/continuity-operations>

<http://www.fema.gov/es/continuidad-de-operaciones>

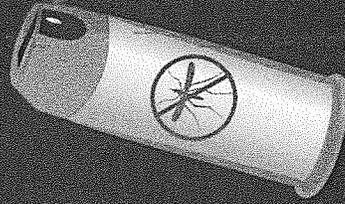


PROTECT YOURSELF from MOSQUITO BITES

Mosquitoes spread Zika and other viruses.



Daytime is the most dangerous Mosquitoes that spread Zika are aggressive daytime biters. They can also bite at night.

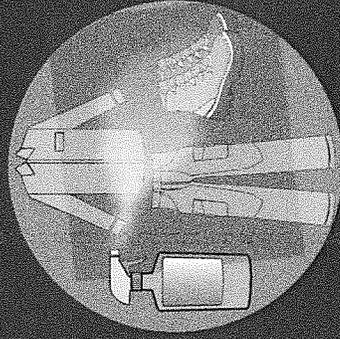


Use insect repellent

It works!

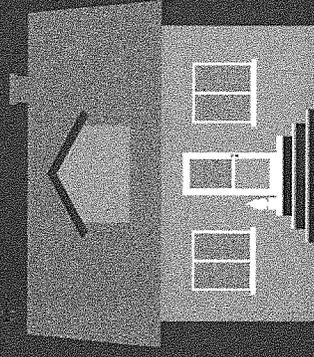
Look for the following active ingredients:

- DEET • PICARIDIN • IR3535
- OIL of LEMON EUCALYPTUS
- PARA-MENTHANE-DIOL



Wear protective clothes

Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants or use insect repellent. For extra protection, treat clothing with permethrin.



Mosquito-proof your home

Use screens on windows and doors. Use air conditioning when available. Keep mosquitoes from laying eggs in and near standing water.



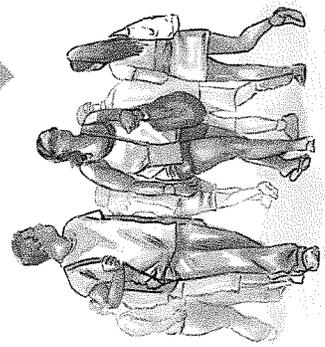
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

For more information: www.cdc.gov/zika

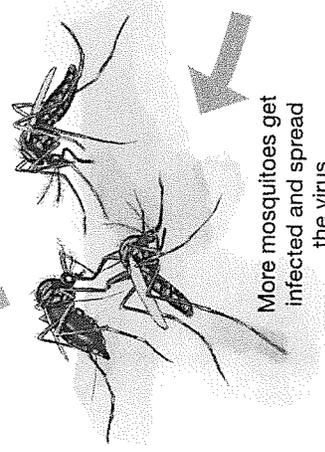
PROTECT YOUR FAMILY AND COMMUNITY: HOW ZIKA SPREADS



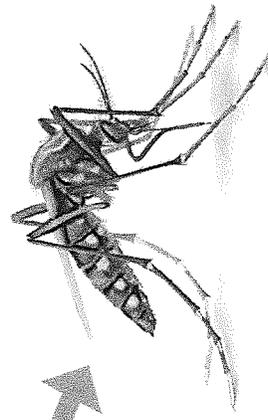
A mosquito bites a person infected with Zika virus



More members in the community become infected



More mosquitoes get infected and spread the virus



The mosquito becomes infected



A mosquito will often live in a single house during its lifetime



The infected mosquito bites a family member or neighbor and infects them

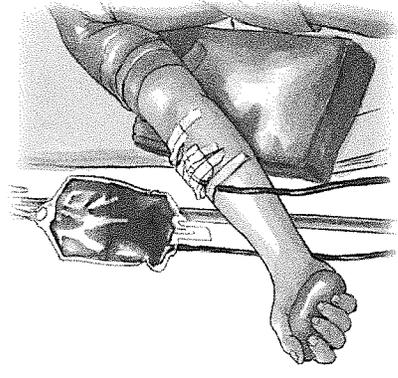
Other, less common ways, people get Zika:



During pregnancy
A pregnant woman can pass Zika virus to her fetus during pregnancy. Zika causes microcephaly, a severe birth defect that is a sign of incomplete brain development



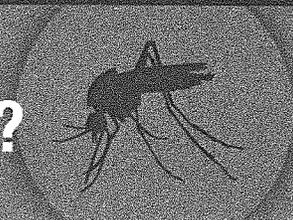
Through sex
Zika virus can be sexually transmitted by a man to his partners



Through blood transfusion
There is a strong possibility that Zika virus can be spread through blood transfusions



PREGNANT and living in an area with Zika?



What we know about Zika

- ◆ Zika can be passed from a pregnant woman to her fetus.
- ◆ Zika infection during pregnancy can cause certain birth defects.
- ◆ Zika is spread mostly by the bite of an infected *Aedes* species mosquito.
 - » These mosquitoes are aggressive daytime biters. They also bite at night.
- ◆ There is no vaccine to prevent or medicine to treat Zika.
- ◆ Zika can be spread by a man to his sex partners.



What we don't know about Zika

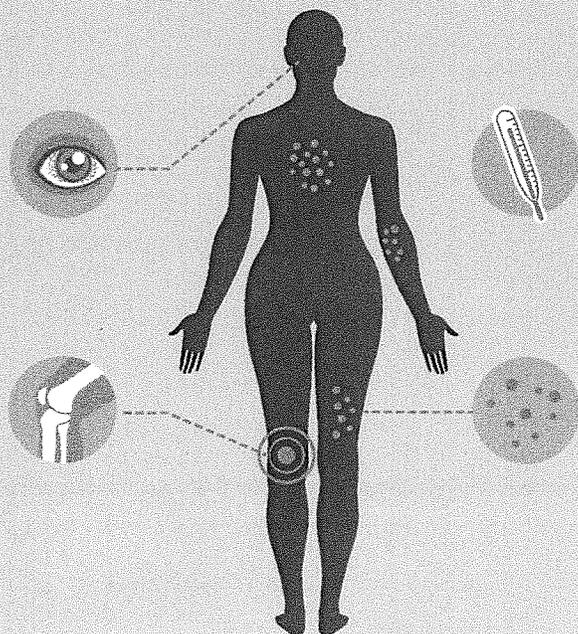
- ◆ When during pregnancy Zika might cause harm to the fetus.
- ◆ How likely it is that Zika infection will affect your pregnancy.
- ◆ If your baby will develop birth defects from the infection.

Symptoms of Zika

Many people with Zika won't even know they have it. The illness is usually mild with symptoms lasting for several days to a week.

The most common symptoms of Zika are

- ◆ Fever
- ◆ Rash
- ◆ Joint Pain
- ◆ Red eyes



CDC recommends special precautions for pregnant women and women trying to become pregnant

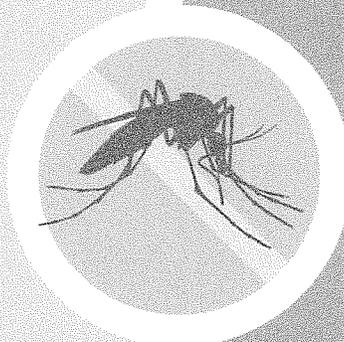
Pregnant?

Pregnant women and their male partners should strictly follow steps to prevent mosquito bites.

If you have a male partner, either use condoms the right way every time you have sex during your pregnancy, or do not have sex.

If you develop the symptoms of Zika, see a healthcare provider right away for testing.

Testing is recommended for pregnant women at their first prenatal care visit.



Trying to become pregnant?

Women trying to become pregnant and their male partners should strictly follow steps to prevent mosquito bites.

Talk to your healthcare provider about plans to become pregnant.

Your Best Protection: Prevent Mosquito Bites

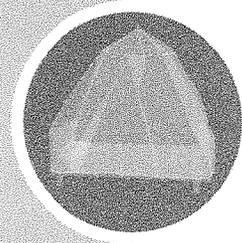
Clothing

- Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants.
- Treat clothing and gear with permethrin or purchase permethrin-treated items.
 - » Treated clothing remains protective after multiple washings. See product information to learn how long the protection will last.
 - » If treating items yourself, follow the product instructions carefully.
- Do NOT use permethrin products directly on skin. They are intended to treat clothing.



Indoor Protection

- Stay in places with air conditioning or that use window and door screens to keep mosquitoes outside.
- Sleep under a mosquito bed net if air conditioned or screened rooms are not available or if sleeping outdoors.



Repellent

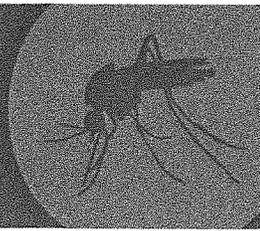
Use Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered insect repellents. When used as directed, these insect repellents are safe and effective for pregnant and breastfeeding women.

- Always follow the product label instructions.
- Reapply as directed.
- Do not spray repellent on the skin under clothing.
- If you are also using sunscreen, apply sunscreen before applying insect repellent.



CDC's Response to **Zika**

Stop mosquito bites. Don't stop outdoor activities.



Protect yourself from Zika

Zika is a disease primarily spread by mosquitoes, so if you're outdoors, protect yourself from bites.

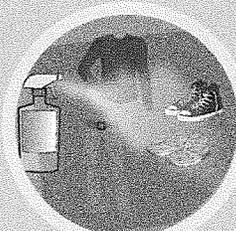
Know before you go

Zika is not being spread in the continental United States at this time. As the mosquito season begins, find out areas where Zika is spreading:

www.cdc.gov/zika/geo

What to take with you

- ◆ EPA - registered insect repellent (Look for these ingredients: DEET, picaridin, IR3535, OLE, or PMD)
- ◆ Long-sleeved shirts and long pants.
- ◆ Clothing and gear treated with permethrin.
- ◆ A tent to sleep in (if mosquitoes can get to where you're sleeping.)



Protect yourself and your family

- ◆ Use insect repellent. Reapply as directed. Remember to apply sunscreen first and then insect repellent.
- ◆ Cover exposed skin when possible.
- ◆ If you're camping or sleeping outside, use a tent.
- ◆ Dress kids in clothing that covers arms and legs.
- ◆ Cover strollers and baby carriers with mosquito netting.
- ◆ Spray repellent onto your hands to apply to a child's face. Don't use repellent on babies younger than 2 months old.
- ◆ Do not use OLE on children under 3.

STOP the spread If you have been in an area with Zika

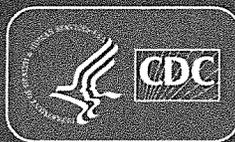
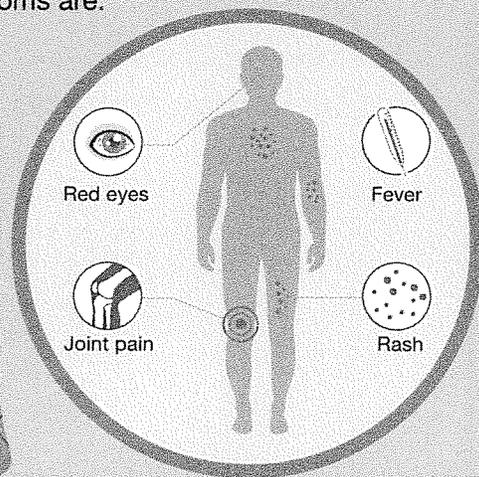
- ◆ Watch for symptoms. Call your doctor immediately if you get sick.
- ◆ If you've been in an area with Zika, use insect repellent for 3 weeks after travel.
- ◆ Use condoms when you have sex.



Zika symptoms

Many people with Zika don't know they have it. The illness is usually mild with symptoms lasting about a week.

The most common symptoms are:



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

June 10, 2016

www.cdc.gov/zika

Zika: The Basics of the Virus and How To Protect Against It



About Zika

Zika virus spreads to people primarily through the bite of an infected *Aedes* species mosquito (*Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus*). People can also get Zika through sex with a man infected with Zika and it can be spread from a pregnant woman to her fetus. People can protect themselves from mosquito bites and getting Zika through sex. This fact sheet explains who's most affected and why, symptoms and treatment, and how to protect against Zika.

How Zika Spreads

The mosquitoes that carry Zika are aggressive daytime biters, but they can also bite at night. A mosquito becomes infected when it bites a person already infected with Zika. That mosquito can then spread the virus by biting more people.



Zika virus can also spread:

- ◆ During sex with a man infected with Zika.
- ◆ From a pregnant woman to her fetus during pregnancy or around the time of birth.
- ◆ Through blood transfusion (likely but not confirmed).

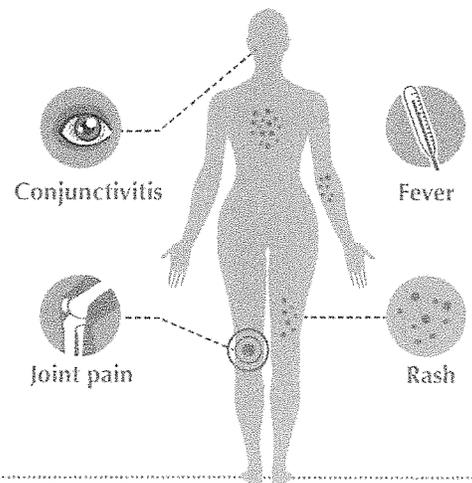
Current Zika Outbreak

Zika outbreaks are currently happening in many countries and territories. The mosquitoes that can become infected with and spread Zika live in many parts of the world, including parts of the United States.

Specific areas where Zika virus is spreading are often difficult to determine and are likely to change over time. If traveling, please visit the CDC Travelers' Health website for the most recent travel information.

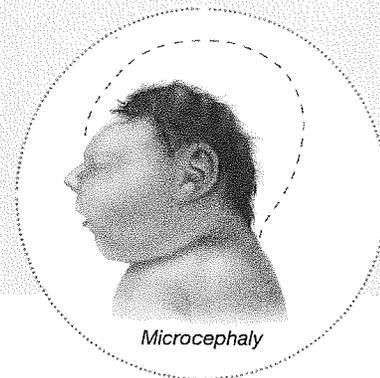
Zika Symptoms

Many people infected with Zika won't have symptoms or will only have mild symptoms. The most common symptoms are fever, rash, joint pain, or red eyes. Other common symptoms include muscle pain and headache. Symptoms can last for several days to a week. People usually don't get sick enough to go to the hospital, and they very rarely die of Zika. Once a person has been infected with Zika, they are likely to be protected from future infections.



Why Zika is Risky for Some People

Zika infection during pregnancy can cause fetuses to have a birth defect of the brain called microcephaly. Other problems have been detected among fetuses and infants infected with Zika virus before birth, such as defects of the eye, hearing deficits, and impaired growth. There have also been increased reports of Guillain-Barré syndrome, an uncommon sickness of the nervous system, in areas affected by Zika.

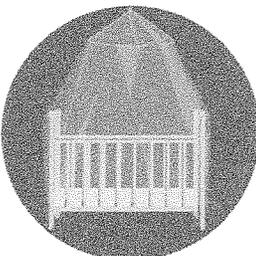


How to Prevent Zika

There is no vaccine to prevent Zika. The best way to prevent diseases spread by mosquitoes is to protect yourself and your family from mosquito bites. Here's how:



- ♦ Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants.
- ♦ Stay in places with air conditioning and window and door screens to keep mosquitoes outside.
- ♦ Take steps to control mosquitoes inside and outside your home.
- ♦ Treat your clothing and gear with permethrin or buy pre-treated items.
- ♦ Use Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered insect repellents. Always follow the product label instructions.
 - » When used as directed, these insect repellents are proven safe and effective even for pregnant and breastfeeding women.
 - » Do not use insect repellents on babies younger than 2 months old.
 - » Do not use products containing oil of lemon eucalyptus or para-menthane-diol on children younger than 3 years old.



- ♦ Mosquito netting can be used to cover babies younger than 2 months old in carriers, strollers, or cribs to protect them from mosquito bites.
- ♦ Sleep under a mosquito bed net if air conditioned or screened rooms are not available or if sleeping outdoors.
- ♦ Prevent sexual transmission of Zika by using condoms or not having sex.

What to do if You Have Zika

There is no specific medicine to treat Zika.

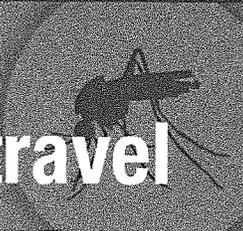
Treat the symptoms:

- ♦ Get plenty of rest.
- ♦ Drink fluids to prevent dehydration.
- ♦ Take medicine such as acetaminophen to reduce fever and pain.
- ♦ Do not take aspirin or other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.
- ♦ If you are taking medicine for another medical condition, talk to your healthcare provider before taking additional medication.



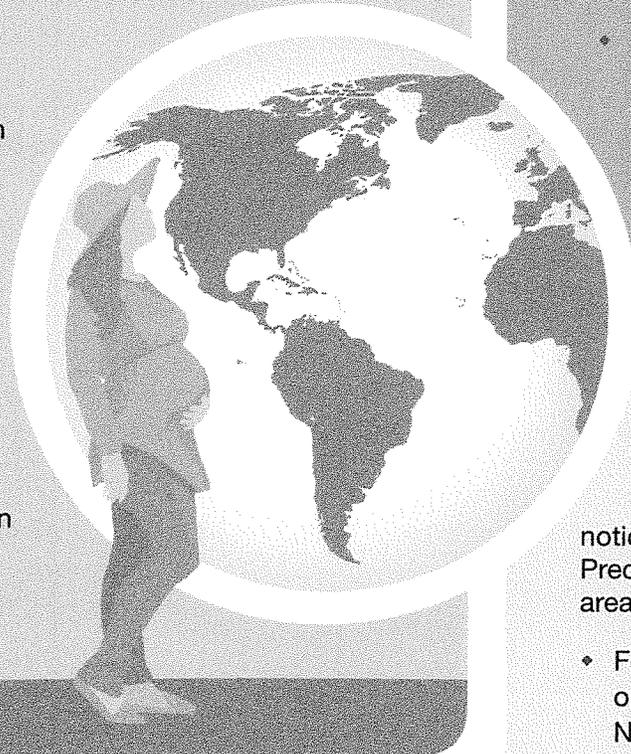
To help prevent others from getting sick, strictly follow steps to prevent mosquito bites during the first week of illness.

PREGNANT? Read this before you travel



What we know about Zika

- ◆ Zika can be passed from a pregnant woman to her fetus.
- ◆ Zika infection during pregnancy can cause certain birth defects.
- ◆ Zika is spread mostly by the bite of an infected *Aedes* species mosquito.
 - » These mosquitoes are aggressive daytime biters. They can also bite at night.
- ◆ There has been no local transmission of Zika in the continental US.
- ◆ There is no vaccine to prevent or medicine to treat Zika.
- ◆ Zika can be spread by a man to his sex partners.



What we don't know about Zika

- ◆ If there's a safe time during your pregnancy to travel to an area with Zika.
- ◆ If you do travel and are infected, how likely it is that the virus will infect your fetus and if your baby will have birth defects from the infection.

Travel Notice

CDC has issued a travel notice (Level 2-Practice Enhanced Precautions) for people traveling to areas where Zika virus is spreading.

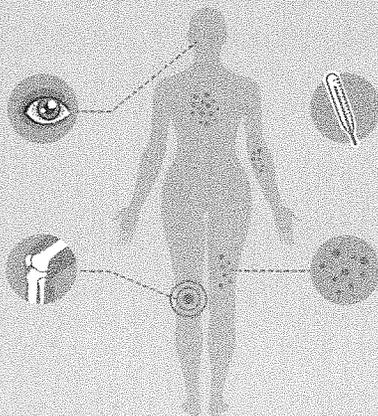
- ◆ For a current list of places with Zika outbreaks, see CDC's Travel Health Notices: <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/page/zika-travel-information>
- ◆ This notice follows reports in Brazil of microcephaly in babies of mothers who were infected with Zika virus while pregnant.

Symptoms of Zika

Many people with Zika won't even know they have it. The illness is usually mild with symptoms lasting for several days to a week.

The most common symptoms of Zika are:

- ◆ Fever
- ◆ Rash
- ◆ Joint Pain
- ◆ Conjunctivitis (red eyes)



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CDC recommends special precautions for pregnant women and women trying to become pregnant

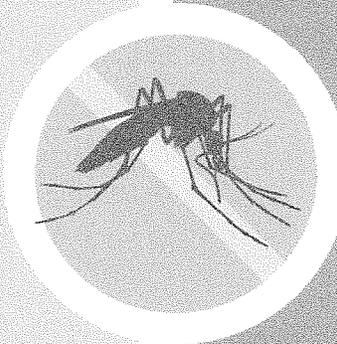
Pregnant?

Delay travel to areas with Zika.

Pregnant women and their male partners should strictly follow steps to prevent mosquito bites.

If you have a male sex partner who lives in or travels to an area with Zika, you should use condoms the right way every time you have sex, or do not have sex during the pregnancy.

If you develop the symptoms of Zika, see a healthcare provider right away for testing.



Trying to become pregnant?

Women trying to become pregnant and their male partners should strictly follow steps to prevent mosquito bites.

Talk to your healthcare provider about plans to become pregnant.

Your Best Protection: Prevent Mosquito Bites

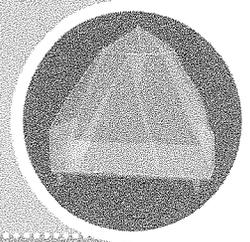
Clothing

- ♦ Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants.
- ♦ Treat clothing and gear with permethrin or purchase permethrin-treated items.
 - » Treated clothing remains protective after multiple washings. See product information to learn how long the protection will last.
 - » If treating items yourself, follow the product instructions carefully.
- ♦ Do NOT use permethrin products directly on skin. They are intended to treat clothing.



Indoor Protection

- ♦ Stay in places with air conditioning or that use window and door screens to keep mosquitoes outside.
- ♦ Sleep under a mosquito bed net if air conditioned or screened rooms are not available or if sleeping outdoors.



Repellent

Use Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered insect repellents. When used as directed, these insect repellents are safe and effective for pregnant and breastfeeding women.

- ♦ Always follow the product label instructions.
- ♦ Reapply as directed.
- ♦ Do not spray repellent on the skin under clothing.
- ♦ If you are also using sunscreen, apply sunscreen before applying insect repellent.
- ♦ Use a repellent with one of the following active ingredients: DEET, picaridin, IR3535, and oil of lemon eucalyptus or para-menthan-diol.

